

Curriculum Provision

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		Autumn		Spring		Summer	
		1	2	1	2	1	2
R	Helicopter stories will run throughout the year. Each child will tell a helicopter story a term to inform planning and monitoring.	Story learnt to orally re-tell <b>(Little Red Hen)</b>	Story learnt to orally re-tell <b>(The Noisy Story)</b>	Story learnt to orally re-tell <b>(Mr Wiggle and Mr Waggle)</b>	Story learnt to orally re-tell <b>(Enormous Turnip)</b>	Traditional Tale learnt for T4W process <b>(Little Red Crab)</b>	Other stories learnt to orally re-tell to add to story 'bank' <b>(The Sleepy Bumblebee)</b>
	Transcription	Writing our names & letter formation	CVC words- labelling Early captions and Phrases	Simple sentences	Including phase 3 phonemes in our writing.	Writing for different purposes	Narrative writing
1	T4W	<b>Quest Tale</b> We're going on a Bear Hunt <i>Setting and rhythm</i> <b>Fact File</b> Mary Anning	<b>V and R</b> Knock Knock Knock <i>Repetition</i> <b>Quest</b> "That's not my..." books <b>Instructions</b> How to make a jam sandwich	<b>OTM Tale</b> George and the Dragon <i>Description</i> <b>Letter</b> Dear Mother Goose	<b>Rags to Riches</b> Jack and the Beanstalk <b>Instructions</b> How to grow a beanstalk	<b>Comedy</b> Papaya <b>Fact file</b> Farm Animal Factfile	<b>Wishing Tale</b> Incy Wincy <b>Explanation</b> How dogs really works
	Key texts used to inspire and	<b>Stone Girl Bone Girl,</b> <b>Women in Science: 50 Fearless Pioneers Who Changed the World</b>	<b>The Disgusting Sandwich-sequencing, recipe writing, instructions.</b>  <b>The Jam-o-saurus</b>			<b>National geographic readers: farm animals</b>	

	motivate writers						
	Grammar and Spelling	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives  Separation of words with spaces.  Introduction to capital letters, full stops and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.	Separation of words with spaces.  Introduction to capital letters, full stops, and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives.  Using question marks.  Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word. How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and  Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I	How the prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives  How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and  Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word.	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives  Using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives  Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.  Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)
	Reading	The Elephant and the Bad Baby Poetry Basket	Lost and found Dogger Poetry Basket	Can't you sleep, little bear? Peace at last Poetry Basket	Elmer Selection of Nursery rhymes Cops and robbers Poetry Basket	Beegu Where the Wild Things are Poetry Basket	The tiger who came to tea Avocado baby Poetry Basket
2	T4W	<b>Alice in Wonderland</b> (Character)	<b>Losing Tale</b> Toby and the Great Fire of London (Dialogue) <b>Newspaper Report</b> The Great Fire of London (Recount)	<b>V + R Tale</b> Meerkat Mail (Openings and endings)  <b>Letter</b> Meerkat Mail (Explanation)	<b>Information text- Biography</b> Nelson Mandela	<b>OTM Tale</b> (Beach theme) (Action)  <b>Non chronological report</b> (Beach theme)	<b>Fear Tale</b>  <b>Instruction</b>  (Instruction)

						(Non chronological)	
	Grammar	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.  Commas to separate items in a list.  Embellish simple sentences using adjectives-Expanded noun phrases.	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification.  Embellish simple sentences using adverbs  Statement, question, exclamation or command	Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing.  Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but).  Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing.	Embellish simple sentences using adverbs  Statement, question, exclamation or command  Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but).  Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress
	Reading	Traction man is here Who's afraid of the Big Bad book Amazing Grace	Fantastic Mr Fox Not now Bernard Tuesday Emily Brown and Thing	The giraffe and the pelly and me  The owl who was afraid of the dark	Flat Stanley	Dr Xargle's Book of Earthlets The Flower Gorilla Hodge-heg	Wila and Old Miss Annie
	Spelling	No Nonsense Spelling Programme					
3	T4W	<b>OTM Tale</b> Grall and the Smilodon <i>(Action)</i>  <b>Persuasion</b>	<b>Information</b> Fossils (Information Text)  <b>Rags to Riches Tale</b> The Near Miss (Character)	<b>Wishing Tale</b> Arthur's wish (Setting)  <b>Poetry - A River</b>	<b>V+R Tale</b> Leon and the Place Between (Suspense)  <b>Instructions</b> How to catch the Iron Man	<b>Tragic Tale</b> The Boy who cried wolf <i>(Dialogue)</i>  <b>Explanation</b> How a Portal Works (Explanation)	<b>Finding Tale</b> The Secret of Egypt (Openings and endings)  <b>Newspaper Report</b> (Recount)

		Job advert Spiderwick Chronicles (Persuasion)			(Instructions)		
	Grammar	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, If, because, although	using fronted adverbials  using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.	Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition  Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns	Using and punctuating direct speech.  using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.	Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.  Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, If, because, although	Using fronted adverbials and using commas after fronted adverbials.  Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
	Reading	Iron Man  How to live like a Stone Age hunter	Sheep Pig  The secrets of Stonehenge	Lion, Witch and the Wardrobe  Once Upon A Raindrop	Leon and the Place Between  The Abominables	The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane?  Egyptology (explanation)	Bubble and Squeak
	Spelling	No Nonsense Spelling Programme					
4	T4W	<b>Quest Tale</b> The werewolves of Miller's Hollow (setting) <b>Explanation</b> How a dragon catches its prey	<b>V + R Tale</b> The Battle of Caledonia (Building suspense) <b>Persuasive letter</b> A letter from Queen Boudica	<b>DTM Tale</b> The Beast (Action) <b>Recount</b> Pompeii survivor/Escape from Pompeii	<b>Finding Tale</b> The Light (Character) <b>Information</b> A street Through Time	<b>Losing Tale</b> Lost property (Description of objects) <b>Newspaper report</b>	<b>Warning Tale</b> Lost in the Colosseum (Cliffhanger)  <b>Autobiography</b> An Autobiography of Superhero

				(description of places)			
Grammar	<p>Using fronted adverbial phrases to add greater detail and correctly punctuate this with a comma.</p> <p>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when. If, because, although making sure it is correctly punctuated.</p>	<p>Use of noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases before the noun.</p> <p>Using and punctuating direct speech.</p> <p>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when. If, because, although</p>	<p>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when. If, because, although.</p> <p>Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause using fronted adverbials</p> <p>Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</p>	<p>Using and punctuating direct speech.</p> <p>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when. If, because, although</p> <p>Using fronted adverbial phrases to add greater detail and correctly punctuate this with a comma.</p> <p>Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</p>	<p>Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause using fronted adverbials</p> <p>Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</p> <p>Using fronted adverbial phrases to add greater detail and correctly punctuate this with a comma.</p>	<p>Use of noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases before the noun.</p> <p>Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns.</p>	
Reading	Charlotte's Web	The Leopard in the golden cage Until I met Dudley	Krindlekrax Historium	The Firework Maker's Daughter 100 things to know about science	Why the Whales came	The turbulent term of Tyke Tiler Boy	

	Spelling	No Nonsense Spelling Programme					
5	T4W	<p><b>Recount</b> Journalistic Recount Street Child (Recount)</p> <p><b>V +R Tale</b> Cliffhanger (Setting)</p>	<p><b>Fear Tale</b> Zelda Claw and the Rain Cat (Suspense)</p> <p><b>Explanation</b> Magnificent Machines (Explanation)</p>	<p><b>Biography</b> The Big Bad Wolf (Biography)</p>	<p><b>Persuasion</b></p> <p><b>Rags to Riches Tale</b> (Character)</p>	<p><b>Discussion</b> Should we spend money on space exploration when there are people living in poverty? (Discussion)</p> <p><b>OTM Tale</b> Beowulf (Action)</p>	<p><b>Warning Tale</b> The Caravan (Description and dialogue)</p> <p><b>Information</b> Amazonian Giant Centipede (Non-chronological report)</p>
	Grammar	<p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using <b>adverbials</b> of time [for example, <i>later</i>], place [for example, <i>nearby</i>] and number [for example, <i>secondly</i>] or tense choices [for example, he <i>had</i> seen her before]</p> <p>Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>	<p>Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p> <p>Converting <b>nouns</b> or <b>adjectives</b> into <b>verbs</b> using <b>suffixes</b> [for example, <i>-ate; -ise; -ify</i>]</p>	<p><b>Relative clauses</b> beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i>, or an omitted relative pronoun</p>	<p>Indicating degrees of possibility using <b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>perhaps, surely</i>] or <b>modal verbs</b> [for example, <i>might, should, will, must</i>]</p> <p><b>Relative clauses</b> beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i>, or an omitted relative pronoun</p>	<p><b>Relative clauses</b> beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i>, or an omitted relative pronoun</p> <p>Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>	<p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using <b>adverbials</b> of time [for example, <i>later</i>], place [for example, <i>nearby</i>] and number [for example, <i>secondly</i>] or tense choices [for example, he <i>had</i> seen her before]</p> <p>Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity</p>

	Reading	Street Child Life in a victorian workhouse	Varjak Paw Space News The Book of Hopes	Cogheart	The Midnight Fox	Beowulf	Boy at the Back of the class
	Spelling	No Nonsense Spelling Programme					
6	T4W	<b>Losing Tale</b> Embers of Hope <b>(Setting)</b> <b>Recount</b> Mac's Diary	<b>Fear Tale</b> The Tunnel/The nightmare man (Suspense)  <b>Information</b> British Tank	<b>OTM Tale</b> The Labours of Hercules (Character) <b>Explanation</b> Magnificent Machines	<b>Writing Linked to SATs - Independent Writing Projects</b>		<b>Wishing Tale</b>  <b>Discussion</b>
	Grammar	Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis  Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]	How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, <i>big, large, little</i> ].  Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information Punctuating bullet points consistently Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of <b>cohesive devices</b> : repetition of a <b>word</b> or phrase, grammatical connections  Using semicolons, colons or dashes to mark	Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e omitted) relative pronoun  Use of the <b>passive</b> to affect the presentation of information in a <b>sentence</b>	Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity  The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: <i>He's your friend, isn't he?</i> , or the use of <b>subjunctive</b> forms such as <i>If I were</i> or <i>Were they to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech]  subject, object active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis,	The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, <i>find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter</i> ]	Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.

			boundaries between independent clauses Using a colon to introduce a list		hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points		
Reading	Fireweed	Clockwork	Holes Animalium	Skellig	(SATs Papers)	Wonder	
Spelling	No Nonsense Spelling Programme						